

STEEL RANGE

Merely turn two iron buttons, then draw out grates with your hands, as shown. Easy, quick, simple to remove the strong x grates and to wood grates. Lumber required. Get on request.

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4. In 1906 the customs duties amounted to 17 per cent. of the value of the imports, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1903. In the same period the duties raised on the largest division of imports, "apparel and tex-

5. It thus appears that a revision of the tariff had become necessary in the interests of the Australian revenue. The Government of Australia has accordingly invited Australian industry with special provisions to ensure to Australian manufacturers a fair share of the benefit; and to encourage importations from the United Kingdom rather than from foreign countries of like quality. As Australia does not at present, and cannot reasonably expect in the near future to make for herself, the new tariff comprises (a) general duties at ad valorem and specific rates; (b) preferential rates applicable alone to United Kingdom goods; (c) free list goods, approximately 10 per cent; (d) free list goods from other countries; (e) United Kingdom free list goods for goods which are dutiable when imported from other countries. The number of items in the Empire free list in the new Canadian tariff is not altered in principle, but a number of items separately tariffed has been greatly increased, making a general comparison

8. The rates of duty have, on the whole, been increased. Thus in 1906 the rate of duty on the import of iron was subject to an average tariff of 10 per cent; if the new tariff had been in force, these goods would have been subject to an average tariff of 15 per cent. Similarly, machinery was subject to an average tariff of 7.1-4 per cent under the old tariff, but if importation had been subject to the new tariff, it would have had to pay 13-1.2 per cent.

9. The adoption in the new tariff of the principle of preference for goods from the countries of origin of the goods in all the tariff groups, except "stimulants" and "tobacco," of making the increase in the tariff against goods from the United Kingdom less than against the goods from other countries.

10. The preference is given to—(a) Kingdom goods in two ways—United Kingdom goods of United Kingdom origin are admitted free while other goods are subject to duty; (b) goods of United Kingdom origin are subject to lower duties than other goods.

11. In the largest and most important classes, (i.e. apparel and textiles), in which the total value of imports exceeded 12-14 millions sterling, the general rise is from an average of 13 per cent to 16-17 per cent in value, but while the tariff against the United Kingdom goods has been increased by 6-2-2 per cent, the increase against other countries has been 9-3-4 per cent in value.

Ninety per cent, or £2,500,000 worth of the imports of apparel and textiles

subject to preference rates of 10 per cent. The value of the trade done by other countries in this division is £2,132.1-2 per cent, or £2,440,000 worth, imported from the United Kingdom.

12. In the "metals and machinery" division an analysis of 90 per cent. of the goods shows that the average rate on goods coming from the United Kingdom has been increased by 7.1 per cent, the increase against other countries has been 7.6 per cent. The value of the imports is £2,600,000 out of the total of £5,390,000 of "metals and machinery" imported from the United Kingdom receiving preference rates. The remaining £2,606,000 of imports from other countries £1,400,000 worth receives preference rates if imported from the United Kingdom more than £250,000 worth coming under the operation of the United Kingdom free list.

13. On "paper and stationery" the average tariff against United Kingdom goods has been increased by 1.0 per cent, but against other countries by 1.5 per cent. The imports from the United Kingdom are £643,000 worth, or nearly 60 per cent, of the imports from the United Kingdom receive preference rates. The imports from other countries 93 per cent, or £681,000 worth are granted preference if imported from the United Kingdom more than £200,000 worth. This £200,000 receives preference by the application of the principle of the United Kingdom free list.

14. The "earthware, china, and glass" group the duties against United Kingdom goods have been increased

15. The 1900 value of the Australian imports placed on the United Kingdom free list is not less than £3,000,000. In addition, the value of goods placed on the general free list, available for the United Kingdom, is

for one year before January of the next. And in the rainy season it is most necessary for the men to have a change of clothing, as the report says, "because they are not able to wash and keep them out of hospital, where the cost of keeping them is higher." In the rainy season, the men are sent to the forest up to their waists in water, and the consequence is being compelled to wear their shirts and trousers almost certain decay. Possibly, however, as the cost of keeping a man in camp is so high, it is better to keep him off at once than to keep him temporarily out of hospital, where he might be killed. But, at least, this is Mr. Richard's suggestion.

The shocking state of the penitentiary camps is, however, only in degree more reprehensible than the whole system in France. The reader is required to read the latest number of the *Illustration* to marvel that things are not even worse in this part of the world. And one of the reasons of the growth and precocity of crime in

In the scandalous negligence shown in the treatment of prisoners of all categories and sexes, young and old, accused only and condemned, being promiscuously herded together in prisons which are finally mere hotbeds of criminal association and production.

DUCCAL FORTUNES

Wealth of Some of England's Dukes
In Recent Years

The estate of the sixth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who died on

September 27, 1902, aged 85 years, was valued for probate at \$533,571, including the value of the bonds of \$200,192. But, as appeared in proceedings which have lately been published, the testator had given bonds for £72,000 to his son, the present Duke, and to his grandson, Lord Settrington, now Earl of March, and the value of the testator's estate of £8,314, all of which it has been held were not liable to be charged with the estate.

Algernon George, sixth Duke of Northumberland, who died on January 2, 1899, aged 79 years, left an estate valued at £1,000,000, but, as he had transferred during his lifetime to his son the bulk of his property, the value of the estate was, and thus escaped the charge of the death duties. In these cases, however, the death duties were paid by the estate eventually come by entail to the persons to whom it had been transferred.

The fifth Duke of Portland, who died on December 13, 1897, left an estate valued under £1,500,000 in value, but bequeathed by will his estates to the Crown, and the death duties were paid upon whom the settled estate would

to devolve, but by a codicil made in August, 1878, he bequeathed the management of the estate in concurrence with his cousin, the present Duke, the testator gave his own residuary estate to the Duke, who succeeded him in the Dukedom of Portland. He was never married, and at his death the Middlesex Portland estate passed to his eldest son, the Duke, who is now the possessor of the will of his father. Other dwell-
 ing fortunes of recent years have been—

Duke of Devonshire £92,915 Ninth Duke of Bedford 212,221 Tenth Duke of Bedford 321,201 Eighth Duke of Beaufort 140,000 Duke of Devonshire 140,000 Seventh Duke of Devonshire 134,045 Ninth Duke of Leeds 21,800 Tenth Duke of Leeds 21,800 Eighth Duke of Marlborough 352,000 Seventh Duke of Rutland 120,000 Tenth Duke of St. Albans 120,000 Thirteenth Duke of Somerset 120,000 Third Duke of Sutherland 324,000 Third Duke of Wellington 194,000 Duke of Devonshire 177,000 Fifth Duke of Leinster 120,000	These amounts do not, of course, include settled real estate, nor in any way measure the value of the testator's real estate. The late Duke of Westminster thought that the Duke's real estate, which passed to him, would be assessed at £2,000,000. Duties at more than £120,000,000 of London Telegraph.
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New British Battleship.
 Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 8.—The new British battleship, Superb, another

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